

commission which is to undertake the solution of the city's transportation problems. The Governor said that the announcement of his appointments probably would be made before the end of this week—certainly no should the Legislature decide to adjourn Saturday.

Concerning the personnel of the commission the Governor refused to comment. He conferred yesterday with George McAneny, who frequently is mentioned as a probable selection. Further conferences will be held this morning, and the Governor expects to return to Albany at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Governor indicated that he has no fear of successful attack against the transit commission act. He was asked whether the decision of the United States Supreme Court affirming an injunction against the city of San Antonio restraining it from enforcing its franchise contracts requiring a five-cent fare and universal transfers on its trolley system would serve as a precedent for his transit plan.

"We have not done all this work with the thought that it would be upset," the Governor replied. "Though, of course, it is impossible to tell what a court decision will be until it is handed down. We have never been in doubt about the law, however."

Gov. Miller said that the primary aim of the investigation into the city's affairs will be to determine whether or not a court decision will be until it is handed down. He added that nothing definite had been settled regarding counsel for the proposed commissions. He denied that he ever had heard the names of District Attorney Moore and Buffalo mentioned in that connection. He was asked about the visit of former Police Commissioner Woods to Albany yesterday.

"He came up as a public spirited citizen of New York," the Governor replied. "I would not care to comment further."

TEXAS CITY LOSES 50. FARE.

U. S. Supreme Court Upholds San Antonio Road's Franchise.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Supreme Court today affirmed a decree of the Texas District Court enjoining the city of San Antonio from enforcing a five-cent fare, with universal transfers, over the lines of the San Antonio Public Service Company.

In appealing the city asserted that its franchise contract with the railroad called for service at five cents and that the courts were without jurisdiction to interfere.

POLICE IN ALBANY TO FIGHT DIVISION BILL

Measure Aims to Protect Enright Men, Is Claim.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, April 11.—Police officers representing the patrolmen's, sergeants' and lieutenants' associations from the New York department arrived to-night to continue their fight against a bill creating a detective division. Complaint is made by the uniformed men that the measure enables Commissioner Enright to put his favorites in high salaried positions and protect them for years to come. It also is said the measure is intended to make Irving O'Hara, the Mayor's brother-in-law, head of the detective division.

The clause in the bill to which the rank and file in the department object is as follows: "All acting detective sergeants of the first or second grade who are assigned to the Detective Bureau of the Police Department on March 15, 1921, shall become detectives in the detective division of the department and shall not thereafter be transferred to the uniformed force."

Another clause provides that the Police Commissioner may select as many members of the uniformed force as he deems necessary and assign them to the detective division. Salaries in the division could be increased \$1,200 or more and the rank of the officers raised by the Commissioner as he wished.

PROHIBITS LANDLORD FROM BARRING CHILD

Assembly Bill Passes Without Opposition.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, April 11.—If Gov. Miller signs Senator Straus's bill which passed the Assembly to-night without opposition it will be a misdemeanor for landlords to refuse to rent a house or apartment on the ground that there are children in the family. Efforts have been made for years to enact such a law. The bill reads:

"Any person, firm or corporation in any city owning or having in charge any apartment house, tenement house or other building used for dwelling purposes who shall refuse to rent any or part of any such building to any person or family solely on the ground that such person or family has or have a child or children shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each offense."

BILLS INTRODUCED TO SAVE RENT LAWS

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, April 11.—The danger that the New York city rent bills might become nullified on April 15, when the new civil practice act goes into effect, was met to-night by bills introduced by Senator Walton and Assemblyman Duke, chairman of the Code Committee. The bills make the rent laws amendments of the new act instead of the present civil practice law. Had the old act been supplanted by the civil practice act, which passed the last Legislature to become effective this month, all the rent laws automatically would have been wiped off the statute books.

The Assembly by a vote of 95 to 29 to-night passed the Jenkins bill repealing the new civil practice act. The bill, however, has little chance of passing the Senate, and if it does pass by Gov. Miller, who is opposed to it. Objection to the new act is strong among up-State county bar associations, which contend that it will require thirty years of litigation to straighten out and will make it necessary for attorneys to learn law all over again.

WOULD CUT OFF HYLAN VETO.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, April 11.—Mayor Hylan will not get a chance to veto the mandatory voting machine bill if amendments offered by Assemblyman George N. Jesse to-night are adopted. The bill, which has passed the Senate, applies only to New York city. Assemblyman Jesse's amendments would require all first and second class cities to install voting machines. It would then become a Statewide bill and only the signature of Gov. Miller would be necessary. In its original form Mayor Hylan could kill the measure with a veto.

10TH FARE FARE. MARKET OF FRENCH PRODUCE. MAY 10th to 25th, 1921.—Adv.

CONGRESS STARTS WITH 2,000 BILLS

Real Landslide in House, Including Tariff, Tax and Many Others.

SENATE GRIST TO-DAY

Gillett Again Speaker and the Republican Caucus List Carried Out.

PRESIDENT IS NOTIFIED

Bacharach (N. J.) Puts in His 1 Per Cent. Turnover Levy on Sales Measure.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 11.—With the big Republican majority in control and everything in readiness to enter at once on the great task of domestic and international readjustments, the new Sixty-seventh Congress met in extra session at noon today. The legislative machinery is well oiled and will start smoothly when President Harding gives the word in his first message.

In the House a flood of more than 2,000 bills and resolutions kept the clerks busy and furnished evidence of the interest which old and new members are taking in all phases of governmental activity. The introduction of bills in the Senate was postponed until after the President's address.

The first business of the House will be the farmers' emergency tariff bill, while the Colombian treaty and the confirmation of diplomatic nominations to be made by President Harding will first occupy the time of the Senate. Proceedings in the Senate were of a routine character, due to the fact that all preliminaries of reorganization were completed in its special session early in March. Senators Norbeck (S. D.), Republican, and Bursum (N. M.), Republican, were sworn in. The latter was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of former Senator Fall, now Secretary of the Interior. The roll call showed seventy-eight Senators present.

Senator Lodge introduced the customary resolutions to inform the House that the Senate had convened; another fixing the hour of meeting at noon each day; another formally announcing to the House the selection of the officers of the Senate, and finally a resolution for appointment of a committee to join with a similar House committee to notify the President that Congress was ready to receive any communication he had to make.

Senator Lodge and Senator Hitchcock were appointed to this committee by the Vice-President. The Nebraska Senator being named in the temporary absence of Senator Underwood, minority leader.

Adjournment followed Senator Lodge's announcement of the programme of open sessions in considering the Colombian treaty.

Harmony Paramount in House.

"Team work and harmony" is the slogan of the Republicans who control the House. Their organization programme was put through to-day without a hitch. Democratic leaders objected to the seating of Representative Bird (Kan.), but they were defeated. Representative Bird was charged by Representative Flood (Va.) with having filed a statement of expenditures in the last campaign showing a total of \$10,300, double the amount authorized by law. Representative Mann (Ill.) and Good (La.) went to his defence. By a strict party vote the seat was given to Mr. Bird.

The Republicans have 361 members in the House and the Democrats 111. The preliminary roll call ordered by Chief Clerk W. Tyler Page at noon showed few absentees. Representative Gillett (Mass.) was elected Speaker for his second term, the Democrats voting for Representative Kitchin (N. C.). This vote made Mr. Kitchin floor leader of the Democrats.

Speaker Gillett administered the oath of office to the House officers, all Republicans, and to the new House chaplain, the Rev. J. S. Montgomery, who succeeds the blind chaplain, the Rev. Henry D. Couden, retired by ill health. Then the members were sworn in.

Republican Leader Mondell (Wy.) announced the Republican selection for committee memberships, the chairmen for the committees being named, and the House voted approval. The Democrats will not complete their committee slate before Monday.

There will be a caucus of the Democrats to-morrow night to determine the party position on the farmers' tariff bill. Mr. Kitchin will try to force united opposition to the measure, although about forty Democrats of the last House who are members of the present House voted for the bill. The stand to be taken by Democrats in the coming caucus may have some bearing on their committee assignments.

Notification Given to President. Completing their House organization by adopting the rules of the last session and the appointment of a special committee, the House recessed while a special committee consisting of Representatives Mondell, Fordney and Kitchin notified the President that the House was ready to receive his message. After this committee had returned with a promise from the President, the House and Senate in joint session to-morrow, the House adjourned.

Representative Alice Robertson (Okla.) attracted much attention. She carried a huge bouquet. A 1 per cent. tax on the turnover sales of all kinds and a new tax of 10 per cent. on the undistributed earnings of corporations was proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Bacharach (N. J.). An exemption of \$24,000 a year is named in this bill. Mr. Bacharach estimates that his turnover tax will yield an excess of \$1,000,000,000, and intends this revenue to make up an estimated loss from repeal of the excess profits, transportation, soda fountain and other war taxes. He says it will take \$4,000,000,000 a year for some years to run the Government and that customs receipts from the tariff duties will not yield more than \$600,000,000 a year.

Hitchcock Violates Ban on Senate Marble Room

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 11.—FRANK HITCHCOCK, former Postmaster-General, in the Cabinet of President Taft, was one of numerous persons who today violated the new rule which closes the famous marble room of the Senate to the public and to newspaper correspondents.

Mr. Hitchcock got by one of the guards at the entrance because it was thought he was a member of the House. He was with Representative Smith, Idaho, who also was unfamiliar with the new rule. They walked in, greeted several Senators and sat down for a social chat.

Sergeant at Arms David S. Barry, an old friend of Mr. Hitchcock, in great embarrassment, had to inform him of the new rule and its violation. Mr. Hitchcock finished his conversation in the public reception room.

U. S. AIR WAR COSTS ONLY \$598,090,781

Major Gardner Denies Report of Waste Making Expenses Over One Billion.

Lester D. Gardner, formerly a Major in the United States Army Air Service and now editor of the *Aviation and Aircraft Journal*, has written an article for the current issue of his magazine in which he declares it is not true that more than a billion dollars was wasted on aircraft during the war. Mr. Gardner cites figures to prove his contention and declares, among other things, that although Congress appropriated \$1,200,054,788 for the air service, \$582,564,781 has been returned to the Treasury.

Mr. Gardner's article says that the actual gross cost of the war effort in the air here and abroad was \$617,489,977, but from this amount he deducts \$12,398,196 realized from the sale of surplus material since the armistice, making the net cost \$598,090,781. To show for this, he says, the Army Air Service has equipment and material on hand valued at several hundred million dollars, including 15,000 Liberty motors worth about \$100,000,000, twelve flying fields with hangars, shops, barracks, planes, balloons, machine guns and other materials. In addition there are 20,000 pilots whose training, it is estimated, cost \$20,000 each.

"The total amount spent for army air planes in the United States," says the article, "was \$113,721,042.39, or 18 1/2 per cent. of the total Air Service expenditures for that money the Government received 14,514 American built airplanes. The Government spent \$139,000,000 abroad for training and the purchase of airplanes, engines, construction of cantonments and production centres, and received, among the other equipment, 5,198 complete airplanes, making a total of 19,712 airplanes produced for the United States. These were produced in a period of twenty-one months. Our production for this period exceeds that of any other country for a like period."

"It is further substantiation of the belief that the rapidly increasing air power of America forced the war to an early conclusion, for shortly before the armistice the Central Powers had only 3,209 airplanes on the front. At the signing of the armistice, in addition to the 5,198 airplanes purchased abroad, 2,091 American built airplanes had been shipped to France, and 1,040 were at points of embarkation or in transit. One thousand four hundred and forty airplanes had been actually received in France, of which 667 American made machines were actually in service at the front."

"Only within the last few days have these figures been in such form that they could be used in vindication of the wartime air service activities of the Government."



A Noted Explorer—And His Hunger for Bread

You just call for your coffee and eggs and toasted bread, these mornings and rush for the 7.45 without giving them a second thought.

But before America had conquered the Rockies a noted explorer, Thomas James, put civilization behind him for a rush into the wilderness.

He penetrated to Santa Fe and returned along the base of the Rockies, where he sighted a mighty peak named "James Peak" by the old trappers who came after him. He fought with Pawnees, Comanches and Apaches. Then one night an Indian circled his camp, keeping out of gun shot. James knew what this meant—that the Indian was friendly and wanted to make sure what kind of a camp it was.

"Wawhatonga?" he called out which was the Indian name for "long-knife," for the Americans were known there as "long knives" on account of their swords.

"Wawhatonga?" the Indian queried and came nearer. He was a friendly Ojibwa. He conducted the lone explorer to the camp of a white trader from St. Louis, named Chateau, and the two sat down to dinner.

"I partook with him of a dish of coffee," wrote James, "the first I had tasted in 12 months, and of bread which brought before my mind all the comforts of home to which I had so long been a stranger."

The white man's hunger for bread is a primal instinct. Nowadays, for millions it is a hunger for "WARD'S."

The very plains on which James Peak looks down yield tons and tons of golden-bread, deliciously flavored wheat which go every day into the making of WARD'S BREAD.

In order that you may find it handy and ready when you call for it at your neighborhood dealer's.

Remember that every loaf of

WARD'S BREAD

is made to make you want to eat another

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HARDING ADDRESS TO EXPLAIN POLICY

Continued from First Page.

President and Mr. Hughes have worked out a clear, straightforward course of action. To-morrow there will be a flood of resolutions introduced, but Mr. Knox's will not be among them.

Introduction of Resolution. It is possible, even probable, according to information given to THE NEW YORK HERALD to-day by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that the resolution will be introduced late this week or early next week. When it is received it will be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee of the House, and in these committees it must wait upon the delicate negotiations that are now being conducted by Secretary Hughes with the allied governments and also upon the conduct of Germany in the reparations dispute.

It is recognized by Mr. Knox and by other advocates of the resolution of peace that it would be a poor move to push the resolution before the Allies had acquiesced in the international rights for which the Administration is squarely standing; also, that it would be unwise and unfair to urge passage until Germany has been brought to agreement over the reparations due to France. For these reasons it may be weeks before action can be had—certainly none is expected before May 1. The Colombian treaty will occupy the attention of the Senate until April 19, and there are sufficient other matters to keep that body busy for the complete period to May 1, the day set for Germany to come to agreement.

In all probability the Knox resolution will be adopted, but no haste will be displayed. In this understanding there is perfect agreement between the President and Mr. Hughes with Senator Knox. The Senator does not desire to hurry his resolution. On the contrary, he has expressed the purpose in a number of conferences with the President and Secretary Hughes to defer any consideration of the matter until they deem the time ripe. There is entire harmony of action and rumors to the contrary, apparently spread by the League of Nations and Versailles treaty propagandists, are without the slightest foundation.

One Outstanding Fact.

One outstanding fact relative to this phase of the forming foreign policy is that there is complete willingness on the part of the Senate for the President and Secretary Hughes to initiate all points of policy. There is not the least disposition manifested or perceptible in the Senate to intrude or to obstruct. There is an earnest desire to keep hands off until the President and Secretary Hughes have taken their way along several clearly lighted roads. There is real disposition to recognize that Mr. Hughes knows what he is about. Talk of antagonism between Mr. Hughes and the President or that group of Senators is baseless, mere propaganda of a recognizable sort.

Senator Knox himself is not certain yet as to the exact form his resolution can take. This was learned late this afternoon. Its phrasing and its scope must wait upon the swing of events in the next few days, perhaps even of the next week. While there has been a notion that the Senator might restore to the resolution of 1920, that was vetoed by President Wilson, a section which was complete in the resolution introduced in 1919, to the effect that the United States again would go to the defense of civilization if civilization were threatened by any Power or combination of Powers, there is a growing belief that that section will be omitted when the resolution is revised. It is the celebrated section 5 and worth quoting, for many a hinge upon it.

"That finally it shall be the declared policy of our Government, in order to meet fully and fairly our obligations to ourselves and to the world, that the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by any Power or combination of Powers, the United States will regard such a situation with grave concern as a menace to its own peace and freedom, will consult with other Powers affected with a view to devising means for the removal of such menace, and will, the necessity arising, in the future carry out the same complete accord and cooperation with our chief obligatees for the defense of civilization."

Division of Opinion. Opinion in the Senate as regards the wisdom and expediency of this section of

COLOMBIAN TREATY TO BE DEBATED IN OPEN SESSIONS

Its Opponents Receive Senator Lodge's Announcement With Great Satisfaction, Believing Public Opinion May Force Defeat of Ratification.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 11.—Opponents of the Colombian treaty scored a point to-day when Senator Lodge announced that the debate would be held in open sessions. This is the first formal notice that there will be open discussion, and it was received with great satisfaction by opponents of the compact, who are gathering their forces for a bitter fight against it.

It is possible that the original agreement for a vote on the Colombian treaty eight calendar days after the opening of the session may be modified. The opponents insist that they lose all to-day and most of to-morrow for discussion because of the reading of the President's message. They will try to have the time extended so as to give eight actual days of debate, their contention

being that if the public understands the real importance of the rights that the United States is to yield to Colombia in the present treaty influence may be brought to bear upon the Senate in sufficient strength to defeat ratification. Senator Lodge will open the discussion by explaining why he has changed his position. He will be followed by Senator Kellogg (Minn.), one of the prominent opponents. Senator Fournier (Ohio), will then speak in favor of ratification. The fourth is Senator Knox, who always has favored ratification.

Senator Smoot will take some of the time set apart for the treaty in discussing the proposed tax on sales which he is to introduce to-morrow.

SAILING CANCELLED.

LONDON, April 11.—The Cunard Steamship Company has cancelled the sailing of the steamship Berengaria, formerly the Imperator, from Southampton, which was scheduled for April 15.

The irreconcilables, of course, would be utterly hostile to the section, darning it equally with Article X.

If it is omitted the reason will be disappointed. In this understanding there is perfect agreement between the President and Mr. Hughes with Senator Knox. The Senator does not desire to hurry his resolution. On the contrary, he has expressed the purpose in a number of conferences with the President and Secretary Hughes to defer any consideration of the matter until they deem the time ripe. There is entire harmony of action and rumors to the contrary, apparently spread by the League of Nations and Versailles treaty propagandists, are without the slightest foundation.

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